

W. Barlow

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AN ADDRESS To the Freeholders of the County of Fairfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

IN my last address to you on the subject of your national concerns, I introduced a few opinions for your particular consideration. The subject of the present address is of a similar nature, and I hope will be perused by all persons interested in the approaching election.

Permit me, Fellow-Citizens, to enlarge upon a subject in which you are so materially concerned, and which affords a vast field for discussion—You may recollect, that at the conclusion of my former address, I intimated my apprehension lest the matter then contained, might not prove worth perusal.

I shall endeavour to render the present more deserving your attention, and shall be particularly gratified if it is honored by your notice. The time which will elapse antecedent to the election, being too short to render a personal acquaintance possible; I have taken this method of conveying my sentiments relative to the subject, and have only to regret, the want of an opportunity of stating them personally. The guard question, Fellow-Citizens, now before you is, shall the Federal Government of the United States—shall a government founded by wisdom, approved by experience, and guaranteed by patriotism, exist? Shall a government resulting from the people, corded by their choice, be dependent on their will, have being any longer? Or, shall the whims of caprice, the delusions of avarice, or the designs of faction, rule our land?

The original purity of the Federal Constitution, has been preserved by federal characters.—The American workmen exerted too much labour in forming this fabric, ever to think of destroying it. The materials were selected by the hands of wisdom, prudence, and patriotism. They were not of foreign produce, but the growth of our native soil. The work completed, exhibited beauty, symmetry, and value. It feed the test of the ablest judges, nor did it want foreign artists to inspect its parts.—Fellow-Citizens, you have experienced the benefits arising from this institution in the most eminent degree: The most trifling bargain requires a contract; this constitution is the grand national agreement; made by authority, ratified by consent, approved by our country. While this holds firm, we live secure, but violate the smallest part, its mighty power is lost.

Our constitution is the grand American charter, it secures to our advantage all that is just and right: It comprehends our vast concerns; it provides for every casualty that can occur; it may be modified, but not infriended. It should be our pride, Fellow-Citizens, to hold down to posterity, so inestimable a gift. It is a prize worthy of preservation. It is an article that will not spoil if kept in a proper place; but expose it to the hot influence of faction, or the foul air of jacobinism, it moulder into dust.

Our constitution was formed in a happy era; with one consent we acquiesced—we confessed its propriety—we acknowledged its efficacy—we have since, yes Fellow-Citizens, we have long since experienced its value.—Revolving time has beheld us happy under its sacred protection; we have flourished under its wholesome influence; we shall—yes, my countrymen, we shall perish with its destruction.

Experience makes all men perfect; so has experience shewn the blessings of a Federal Government: So have men, grown grey in the service of their country, whose age be-speaks them wise; so have they supported our constitution: And are we, with impious hands to profane their work? Is the result of labour, time, and mature consideration, to be destroyed by impious opinions? Are the whims of the capricious, or the designs of the factious, to govern our country? If so, the words of the immortal Franklin, no longer apply to us. "Where Liberty dwells there is my Country." Illustrous sage, this would not be your land! Liberty would have no place here. Franklin was a philosopher, but not of the modern school; he was the friend of science, the friend of humanity, and the friend of his country. He was illuminated by a more glorious light than absurd philosophy. He was a real patriot, a good christian. Those hands which drew the thunder from the heavens, joined in praise to the creator.

Think not, Fellow-Citizens, I offer my services from ambition and interested motives—my only ambition is to serve my country—my only interest, to prosper with her. Think not, Fellow-Citizens, I wish

to profit by the misfortunes of others; think I will, to raise my fame by your destruction. I wish not to make you the objects of ridicule, or the victims of design. I had rather be called a virtuous, obscure character, than the leader of faction, or the chief of intrigue. Too often has your confidence been abused, your interests sacrificed at the shrine of ambition.

I have as much at stake as most persons in this commonwealth; perhaps this may be a surety for my protecting your interests, as they are connected with my own. I shall consider myself a public servant. I shall consider my reputation as depending on my conduct. I shall consider your approbation as the reward of doing well, your disgust as the punishment of evil.

In local matters, fellow citizens, I shall be directed by local circumstances; but in all grand points, where the Federal Government is concerned, the constitution of my country will find a firm supporter in me.—Individual aggrandizement shall not interfere with national good. I seek no post but what my merit demands. Should I ever be honoured with distinguished favour, it shall not result from my application. I hope never to be in a situation, to depend on the nod of power. Merit pleads so strong in behalf of virtue, that, though vice receives the reward, the giver feels the pang.

There are many no doubt, fellow citizens, more capable of conducting your affairs than I am, but tired with former exertions, and disgusted with present appearances, they remain inactive. Am I then to be blamed, for willing to come forward in so good a cause?

It is not left for me, fellow citizens, to praise or condemn the measures of my government, but I have heard federal characters abused for a^s to just, that even their calumniators blushed at the idea.

I remember when a standing army, as it was so called, was considered as a step towards monarchy; when this army was to have subverted our government, and destroyed our liberties. Fellow citizens, call your boys from their books, shew them the map of the United States, point out the river St. Croix and the southern boundary, ask them if thirty-five hundred men can subvert a world inhabited by millions. Ask them if invasion impends, whether this would be a force sufficient to guard so many miles, much more to destroy American freedom. Already I see them laugh. When politicians become the ridicule of children, it is time to change the scene. Yet, the American uniform was viewed with distrust. The American standard, was seen pointing to a throne. But, fellow citizens, before the American characters, who, then governed our land should set so base, another sun must shine upon this earth.

This mighty army, which was to destroy our liberties, if properly directed, would hardly have afforded mouthful to a man to the Virginia militia. It would have been hardly worth while to have assembled our forces to have made so small a meal.

Another terrible tale has been founded in your ears. A navy, it appears, was destined to subvert our dear prized liberties. A few ships, hardly one to every port, was to sail through our country, commanding obedience to the will of the dictator. You were no doubt told, that even the Alleghany would not obstruct their monarchic career. No, fellow citizens, these very ships were in a very different climate, combating the despisers of our trade, and insulters of ourselves. They were giving specimens of naval valour, in sight of our enemies ports, they were the protectors of commerce, and ornaments of the ocean. Why has it pleased heaven to wash our shores with so vast a sea, is it that every wave should tell us of our insignificance, and every breeze bring pirates to our ports.—But it has been blighted in the bud, our enterious youth may return to the plough, and naval glory expire without a sigh.

Another mighty sin was attached to federalism, it grafted at too much power.

Fellow citizens, mark my words. Intrigue is the effort of cowards. It ill befits the brave. The federal character grafted at too much power. Did they assume power when surrounded by thousands of bayonets? Did they assume power when they might have given laws from the mouth of the cannon? Did they assume power, when thousands waited but for the word, when a veteran army could have pronounced our doom? I say, when with all the force of the country around them, where is the power they assumed? They formed you a constitution, gave you the power, and resigned their own. Here was a conduct, my countrymen, worthy of American heroes. Here was a conduct well worthy of imitation. I do not call for comparison, I

Voltaire died imploring mercy from the God he had blasphemed. Listen to the groans which rend his soul; he sees the torments which justly await him, "and in the deepest hell, a deeper yet, still gaping to devour him, opens wide." Yes, impious man, there is a final doom—receive thy just reward. Cast not thy eyes to heaven—invoke not mercy there—too long have you abused its ineffable gifts—repentance comes too late. Thou will find thy philosophy cannot save thee now. Listen to the pitiful confession of the dying infidel—"If I have offended my God, and the church, I ask pardon of both." Yes, when wrung with agony, when vengeance was at hand, and horror stared him in the face, Voltaire endeavoured to pray—he designed to implore that God he had blasphemed. The scene must close—it furnishes an awful example—an improving lesson.

How different the end of the pious christian. Resigned to his fate, and believing in his God, he awaits death, but as a removal to a happier state. His last hours, like the tenor of his life, are calm and happy. His conscience presents no horrors to his view, nor the reflections of evil embitter his dying moments.

He dies—his spirit ascends to the regions of the blest—his afflicted friends take wisdom from his example.

Such is the sweet influence of religion; its holy spirit inspires hope, though in the mid of despair; it comforts and sustains the soul while sinking to the grave; it presents to his view a state of bliss, the reward of piety.

Religion, my countrymen, insures happiness, it promotes tranquillity, it commands respect. It is conducive of morality, it benefits society, it blesses mankind. Without religion, we are without the advantages of moral principle, of benevolence, of pity, of every virtue which can adorn the human heart.

These are the benefits of religion, those of philosophy are incomprehensible to my understanding, and repugnant to my nature.

That democracy is the concomitant of jacobinism, or jacobinism the real effect of democracy, I by no means aver. I believe, fellow citizens, that our government is founded upon democratic principles, and has a republican form. It is a commonwealth, where the people act by the mouths of their representatives who are of their own choosing, and liable to their election. It is likewise a Federal compact, in which, "We, the People of the United States, &c." for various useful and national purposes, do make and ordain a constitution.

It is on account of my attachment to this constitution, that I found my claim to your suffrage, Fellow-Citizens, at the approaching election. Yes, my countrymen, I am attached—truly attached to that instrument. It was formed by the people of your choice, it was adopted by the same. It was formed by characters I have been always taught to respect; it was adopted by my country, and should be preserved by her citizens.

Among the various parties which agitate our land, I find none under the denomination of Constitutionalists. Should such a party as this arise, Fellow-Citizens, enlist under its banners; and though party is repugnant to good government, a coalition of this nature, would be a meritorious society. When tumults shall arise, and divisions distract, the adherents of the Federal Constitution shall find a safe repose under its protection.

A separation of states, would be a separation of power for the general safety. A division would furnish sources of continual contention and perpetual animosity. A number of planets cannot revolve in one sphere, a number of separate interests cannot produce one general good.

Virginia, the ancient dominion—the first America, is a world of itself: Its vast limits extend over a variety of climates and soils. It has been the nursery of patriots, statesmen and warriors; it has produced characters celebrated and virtuous; it has performed actions worthy and heroic; it has excited contentions unfortunate for its peace.

You may suppose, my countrymen, that your Eastern Brethren are unfit for your society. But who taught you first to combat the force of power, and support fair freedom's cause? Who first taught you, that aggressions could be punished, or evils stopped? Who taught you, that an undisciplined body of freemen, could cope with numbers of sergulars? That in the cause of liberty, every man was a soldier, every soldier brave. Who lighted the torch of opposition to illuminate our country? Who persevered to the last, in support of the common cause, and who has, since then, behaved with more moderation, integrity, and patriotism, than the inhabitants of New-England.

In what part of our country is morality better preserved, or religion more exercised than the eastern? Is what part is virtue

more respected, or talents more admired, than the eastern? Where is charity more active, or misfortune more alleviated, than in the eastern part of the United States.

With not, my countrymen, to retire from such society; with not to discard such repugnancy, or despise such manners. Those who first taught us to be free, have since taught us to appreciate our freedom—those who first took up the sword in defense of their country, would be the last to abdicate it for her injury.

Pride is inherent in man. Let our pride be an honest emulation to excel and not to destroy. Let us endeavour to practice a system of national good, rather than promote a national experiment.

I have heard, Fellow-Citizens, the cry of more liberty! echo from this country, its very fear. Licentiousness produces evils more complicated than imagination can describe. A government must be effective to prevent this evil. The history of nations presents the history of republics—Brutus freed his country; Nero enslaved it. We have a variety of useful lessons before us, by which to regulate our affairs. Precautions are necessary at all times. To enjoy the belt, we should always be prepared for the worst; and to enjoy liberty, we should provide for our safety.

Democracy, as I observed in a former address, Fellow-Citizens, is ill suited to this southern country. The doctrines it inculcates tend to promote innumerable evils—the principles it avers are inimical to our interests—the means which it directs, point to our destruction.

Reflect, my countrymen, on the horrors of Saint Domingo. Reflect on the terrors of insurrection, the miseries of civil war. Picture to yourselves your habitations destroyed, your children murdered, yourselves fugitives.

The Children of Israel were brought out of a longer captivity, and shewn the promised land. Trust then in that power which gave manna to the hungry, and opened the rocks for the thirsty. Trust that, that power will in time work a miracle in our favour. Believe that the slaves shall yet taste freedom from the hand of his master. Urge not these unfortunate beings to obtain that blessing, at the expence of your safety. The torrent once in motion, can never be stopped.

Parents, picture to yourselves, your wives violated, your sons murdered, and your children writhing on the point of a pike or a scythe.

Your dwellings in flames, your wealth destroyed, yourselves a prey to famine and wretchedness. Where is the soul that does not recoil with horror? Where is the heart that does not shiver at the thought? Where is the man that does not shudder at the sound?

Fellow citizens, by means of this internal calamity, your destruction is in the power of your enemies. This fire would consume us without the aid of foreign fuel. In a moment we are plunged from the height of happiness to the depth of misery, our airy visions are realized in blood, our delightful hopes all end in despair.

Save, oh save this suffering land, thou power which gave us life; let not the sins of a few be the punishment of a nation.

My countrymen, should occasion ever occur, I trust the services of your former defenders will rise to your remembrance. Let not the sin of American ingratitude, become proverbial. Ingratitude is a crime of so black a nature, that hell itself abhors it. American soldiers, go not into a foreign land to tell thy mournful tale; shew not thy mutilated limb as the reward of thy meritorious services. Yes, my countrymen, had I like many, have waited my youth in my country's service, and received as my reward that country's scorn, my grey hairs should not be buried in that climate which had witnessed my valour. I would go to some foreign land, and in the bosom of strangers recount my woes, my body should lie unregarded on a distant shore, my motto, plain but expressive—American Gratitude; or the Soldier's Reward!

No, brave old fellow, this figure the deformed, by honored scars, hath mighty charms; it shall command respect from the wicked, love from the virtuous, pity from the brave. The seed which lies upon thy breast shall bloom eternal verdure, the tears of the virtuous shall honour thy memory, and the sun of America shall shine upon thy tomb.

Se, as thou hast lived an ornament to thy age, so shalt thou die an honour to thyself. Children of such parents, follow their steps, they will lead you to the temple of fame, and oh, my countrymen, while the remembrance of their virtues fill lives in our hearts, let the brightness of their examples irradiate our land.

Spirits of the brave, infuse thy children—teach them to love their country—teach them to love each other—and to be happy, they must be virtuous. Guardians of America, protect thy favourite land. Infuse thy spirit into our hearts, and let thy precepts be our models.

This favored land may yet revive—revenge never comes too late—to acknowledge an error, is better than to persist in one—we have perceived the effects of our folly, and shall be wise in future.

Yes, Fellow-Citizens, happiness is within our grasp—it invites us to partake of its joys. Preserve them, my countrymen, the ineffable blessings of real liberty; support the government which you have chosen; protect the constitution which you have formed; enjoy the happiness you have acquired.

In the words of a celebrated character—“I am done.” My feeble efforts have bee-

exerted in my country's cause. Think not I will retract my opinions to gain your favour—think not I will evade a personal enquiry respecting the same. No—my proud heart beats high for the contest—when the day arrives, lay your hand upon it, and if it vibrates one second more than its ordinary time, I will resign my pretensions.

I remain, Fellow-Citizens,
With respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. P. CUSHIIS.
County of Fairfax.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 23.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled “An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States.”

Mr. Huger—I have endeavoured to catch your eye, Mr. Chairman, at this time, under the expectation and in the hope, that, as the committee have, during the two last days, enjoyed a vacation from public business, I shall run the less risque of exhausting its patience, and may calculate the more largely on the good nature and indulgence of gentlemen, in the course of the few observations, I shall venture to submit to their consideration. Little accustomed to deliver my sentiments before a public audience, from my mode and habits of life, seldom obliged even to concentrate my ideas on a particular subject, I have at no time presumed to address this honorable body, but with great diffidence, with the utmost deference—never I can truly say, have I felt more strongly and sincerely these sensations than at the present moment; nor have I without great difficulty, and after much hesitation, ventured to offer myself to your regards, and take possession of the floor. Believing, however, as I do, that the dearest interests of the community, the very existence of our national government and Union, are involved in this momentous question, I feel myself compelled in duty and in conscience, to express my dissent, and enter my protest against the (in my humble opinion unconstitutional and mischievous) measure which we are now called upon to adopt, in language more strong and decided than might be conveyed by a silent vote.

When I was before up, Mr. Chairman, on the motion for a postponement, made by the member from Delaware, I took occasion to express my regrets, that a constitutional point of the first magnitude and importance should be brought forward at a moment so inauspicious to a fair and impartial investigation of it, at a time when the passions of gentlemen had been so greatly excited; when party feelings and party zeal must necessarily have so powerful an influence on their minds;—when they had just gained after a long and irritating struggle, a complete victory over their political opponents, and found themselves at a moment's warning, put in possession of the whole power of the government. I could not but lament and deplore the fallibility of human nature, and what appeared to me to be the infatuation of men, whom I knew to be wise and honorable. I deprecated and protested against the haste and precipitancy, with which this measure was so unnecessarily hurried on for consideration, and conjured gentlemen to pause and consider, whether it was at this moment, and under the present circumstances, that they ought to give a loose to their feelings, and urge the house to decide irrevocably and finally a great, an all important national and constitutional question; involving in its decision the prostration and complete overthrow of the only bar—the only efficient Check, which the Constitution had provided, to their newly acquired power, implicated, as it unfortunately was, with another subject, peculiarly obnoxious to them, as a party, and necessarily exciting in their minds so many unpleasant and irritating recollections. Now, sir, let me ask, I submit it to the candor of the committee to determine, whether the course which has been pursued, and the occurrences which have since taken place, do not fully warrant and clearly evince the correctness and propriety of the observations I make on that occasion. Which of the honorable gentlemen, who have advocated the measure now submitted to your consideration, which of them I pray you, has been able to divest himself of his party feelings and enthusiasm, and laying

aside all extraneous matter, has confined himself to the real merits of the question. An honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Giles,) not now in his place, who as however, taken an active part in the debate, and who without disparagement to other gentlemen, may be regarded, as the premier, or prime minister of the day, promised us on a former occasion, that he would endeavor to take this course. He told us, that if party sensations ever could be buried, the subject of the bill before us was the most proper to induce both sides of the house to make an effort to that effect; that he hoped and sincerely wished all extraneous and foreign matter might be laid aside; that gentleman would meet the question with coolness and temper, and make up their opinions on the subject with a view merely to the simple merits of the case. And if I am not greatly mistaken, the honorable member pledged himself, that he would endeavor to enforce this doctrine by his own example. But what was the fact? Had that gentleman confined himself in the smallest degree to the real merit of the case? Had he not on the contrary, put his memory and invention equally to the rack, in order to ferret out proper subjects for irritation, and to excite to the highest pitch, the party feelings and party spirit of the committee. Had he not gone back to the very commencement of the government, given an extraneous history of all its operations for twelve long years and brought to our recollection every topic, every subject, which during this period had been conjured up and made use of to prejudice and inflame the public mind against those who have hitherto administered the government? He had not been satisfied to avail himself even of living object, but had raked up the ashes of the dead, not certainly to prove the expediency or constitutionality of the measure proposed, but for the charitable purpose of throwing an odium on his political opponents. So far was he indeed from confining himself, as he had promised, to the point in dispute, that his sole aim, his only object would seem to have been to shew that the act of the last session was passed with party views, and party purposes, and upon the same grounds ought now to be done away.

When a gentleman of such high talents and extensive acquirements, addresses himself so much to the passions and party feelings, and so little to the reason and understanding of his audience; does it not, sir, afford a strong presumption, that he is neither convinced of the soundness of the doctrine he advances, nor satisfied with the strength of the arguments he has to adduce in support of the measure, he wishes to carry?

I observe, Mr. Chairman, on running my eye over the notes which I have taken in the course of the present debate, one circumstance, which has been noticed by several gentlemen, & upon which they dwell with apparent triumph. They tell us, that the members of the present congress were elected with a view to the repeal of the act of the last session; that the people have thereby shewn their high disapprobation of the new organization of the judiciary, then adopted; and have expressed in a manner not to be misunderstood, their sentiments in favour of the constitutional doctrine now contended for. Gentlemen should really however, consult facts and dates, before they indulge themselves in these round assertions. Is it not, sir, in the present instance notorious to every body, that the great majority, three-fourths at least of the members of the present congress, were chosen antecedent to the passage of the law in question. The elections, it is well known, had taken place in South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and I believe, all the New-England States, before it was adopted. How then, can gentlemen pretend to tell us at this day, that the majority of the House were elected with a view to the repeal of a law, which was not in existence at the time of their elections, and that the people had in this way expressed their opinions & sentiments on a constitutional question, which could not in the nature of things have been before them.

I shall now, sir, and before I proceed to the discussion of the main question, beg leave to say a few words with respect to the document No. 8, which was presented to this House by the executive, for the purpose of throwing additional light on the subject of the judi-

cacy, and which has been printed and dispersed throughout the continent, with so much diligence and liberality. But, sir, in the first place, allow me to call the attention of the committee to the President's message at the commencement of the session, and remind them of what he there says on the subject—speaking of the judiciary, he expresses himself in the following words.

“The judiciary system of the United States and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion, which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several States, and now lay before congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those which were depending, when additional courts and judges were brought to their aid.”

[To be continued.]

SALEM, March 15.

Arrived since our last, via the Vineyard, brig Rajah, Barchelder, from Bourdeaux; schr. Helen, Very, from Wilmington; schr. Lively, Smith, from Baltimore; schr. Lark, Silver, from Alexandria; schr. Greyhound, Gardner, from Virginia; and two sloops from Connecticut river, with grain and flax.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Arrived, ship Rebecca, —, Jam. via Newport; brig Dove, Hubert, Bay Honduras via N. London; Schr. Roebuck, Dawson, Gibraltar; Fanny, Jackson, Bayonne; Fanny, Barker, Nantucket.

Cleared, ship Hector, Davey, Liverpool; ship Sheffield, Lynch, Bourdeaux; Oliver Ellsworth, Batavia; brig Iron, Lockhart, Demarara; Bulah, Maria, Moris, Curracao.

The brig Fair Manhattan, Sands, arrived at Gibraltar in 38 days from this port, third day after leaving port in a heavy gale, received considerable damage and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

Ship Venus arrived at Oporto on the 13th January.

Arrived since our last.

Schr. Roebuck, Dawson, 46 days from Gibraltar. Left there brig Fair Manhattan, Sands, of this port; ship Grand Turk, Laughon, of do, put in at Gibraltar; schr. —, Tate of do, to sail in a few days. March 4, spoke a ship from Kennebunk bound to Jamaica, out 25 days. Lat. 24 50, long. 70 30, a schooner, from St. Thomas to Newbern. Lat. 36 1, long. 74 30, spoke ship Neptune, from Port-Republican to Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny, 53 days from Bayonne. Left no American vessels there. Feb. 8 spoke brig Fanny out 45 days from Boston. March 1, spoke schooner Ulysses, out 10 days from Kennebunk. 13th, spoke ship American, out 18 days from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia.

Schooner Welcome Return, 3 days from Norfolk. Spoke sloop Polly, out 2 days from Boston bound to Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Arrived, brig Susanna, Cummings, Port-Republican.

Cleared, ship Planter, Jacobs, St. Martin's and St. Croix; brig Success, McNeart, Martinique; schooner Fancy, Wilson, Nassau.

List of vessels in the harbour of Port-Republican, taken from Thomas Jones's coffee-house books, by Samuel Cummings of the brig Susanna, of Philadelphia, February 21, 1802.

Brig Venus, Stephenson, Philadelphia; schr. Cordelia, Cushman, Baltimore; ship Mary, Hussey, New-York; brig —, Hopkins, Charlestown; schr. Two Sisters, Burk, do. schr. Lark, Rogers, Baltimore; Nancy, Brown, Philadelphia; Magnet, Young, Charlestown; Sally, Huland, Boston; brig Traveller, Blanchard, Portland; sloop Morning Star, Milwood, N. York; schr. Sally, Very, Salem; sloop Henry, Thornton, Providence; schr. Eliza, Doal, Newburyport; brig Peace, Sydeman, N. York; schr. Sea Flower, Parsons, (condemned) brig Polly, Dorell, Charlestown; schr. Hiram, Chace, Newport; brig Jane, Taylor, Philadelphia; schooners Recovery, Pearce, N. York; Maria, Stanly, do; Four Brothers, Lewis, Wilmington, (N. C.) Mary Johnson, Waughop, Norfolk; brig Fair Columbia, Weeks, Philadelphia; Jafon, Peafe, do.

A letter received yesterday, per the

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Neptune from Port Republican, informs, that the sloop Friendship, Cotter, on her passage from Gonavas to this port, was captured by a French man of war called L'Aigle; a crew put on board, and ordered for Port Republican, near which place she was lost, cargo expected to be saved.

Capt. Cotter writes, that when he left Gonavas the town was in flames.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

The schooner Mariner, Weeks, from hence arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) the 16th ult.

Arrived last evening schooner Lark, capt. Rogers, 23 days from Port Republican—Left there ship Mary, captain Hervey, of New-York, and several others, names not recollect. The schooner Cordelia, capt. Cushman, of this port, sailed two days before the Lark, for Cape Francois. March 17th, spoke lat. 32, long. 75, 40, sloop Eagle, capt. Green, from St. Thomas's bound to Rhode-Island.

Also, schooner Harriot, Captain Derby 13 days from Boston. Spoke on the night of the 20th off Cape Henry, a sloop under jury masts; blowing hard, could not learn her name or destination.

Also, schooner Lily, captain Wade 10 days from Newbern, N. C.

There is a ship, a brig from Turks-Island, and a schooner, in the bay.

Also, schooner Harriot, captain Chace, 20 days from Martinique. Left there, a number of American vessels; names not recollect. The schooner Fortune, capt. Laathrop had arrived at the offing, 16th March, in Lat. 33, 10, long. 74, spoke ship—, captain Dery, from India, to Rhode-Island, five months out.

Markets dull—Flour 7 dollars, Molasses from 41 to 42 sous, Sugars 5 dollars, Cocoa 10 do. Rum 50 cents.

CHARLESTON, March 12.

Captain Cromwell, of the schooner Margareta, Millworth, bound from Havana to this port, gives the following account of the loss of the schooner:

Wednesday, March 2, left Havana. At 6 p.m. the Castle bore S. S. W. distant 3 leagues. At midnight found the vessel made a spell every half hour; at 5 A.M. heard the water running into the vessel under the larboard quarter—tore the ceiling up, and found it to be in one of the teams abaft of the stern crutch, so that we could not get at it to clinch it; shaved blankets, &c., in between the ceiling and bottom, which we found to stop it considerably. At 10 A.M. found the leak going on so fast, that we were obliged to keep both pumps constantly employed—went down into the hold, and could hear the water running into her in a number of places. At meridian, found the leak gained on us at the rate of two inches per hour; wore ship and stood to the S. W. in order to make the nearest harbour—lat. 24, 25, N. long. 80, 50, W.

Thursday—These 24 hours began with fresh breezes from S. E. both pumps constantly employed; leak gaining very fast on us, having three at half feet water in the hold—at 2, P.M. despatched a sail to the S. W. standing to the N. E.—at half past 2 P.M. spoke her; she proved to be the ship Richard Canton, Daniel Hulbert, master from Havana, bound to Charleston, who got his boat out, and come on board of us, and staid by us until 5 P.M. when finding it was impossible to get the vessel into port, she then having five and a half feet water in the hold, took out with great difficulty, a few articles of the cargo, and the specie on board, when we left her.

Capt. Waldron inform that about the 21st of Feb. in a gale of wind, the following vessels were driven ashore on Point Jacko near Matanzas:

Ship Fox, formerly belonging to Charlestown.

Ship Fanny, of Salem.

Spanish sfr. African.

An American brig, and two schooners, names unknown.

The vessels were totally lost—crews saved.

The brig Brilliant, Smith, arrived on the 10th inst. from Malaga.

The United States ship Boston, Capt. McNeil, arrived at Gibraltar the latter end of Dec. from France, and sailed the 1st of Jan. to join commodore Dale, who was cruising off Tripoli.

A Swedish fleet, consisting of one 64 gun ship, three frigates and a sloop of war, had arrived within the Straits, to cruise

against the Tripolitans. Seven sail of Swedish merchantmen had been captured by the Tripolitans within the last year. It was reported, that as soon as commodore Dale appeared off Tripoli, the Swedish captains who had been kept as slaves, were permitted to walk about in the day time as prisoners of war.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Progress of regeneration, or the "just rights of the minority."

Benjamin J. Lowndes has been dismissed from the office of Post-master at Bladensburg, and William Ross appointed in his place. The Post-Master General is so anxious to complete the meditated reform that he had not provided a successor to Mr. Lowndes when he sent the dismissal. After it was refused by several gentlemen, Mr. Lowndes was insulted with an offer to be continued; and wonderful to be told, it was with some difficulty, that a person could be got to accept the appointment. [Wash. Fed.]

A letter from Port Republican, dated February 16, says, "At St. Marks the negroes pillaged every thing, even the American vessels; the sailors they carried on shore and into the woods, and we know not yet their fate. Captain Guier, in a brig from Wilmington, had a considerable sum in specie taken from him, and the other vessels were pillaged even to their cabin utensils."

From GIBRALTAR.

Previous to captain Dawson's departure information was received at Gibraltar by M. Gavino, the American consul, that the infamous renegade admiral, in the service of the Bey of Tripoli, whose frigate has long been blockaded there, has obtained permission of the emperor of Morocco, (our very dear friend and ally!) to cruise against the American commerce. The pirate was then at Ceuta, distant about fifteen leagues from Gibraltar, where he had completed his crew, had taken in provisions, and was hourly expected at Gibraltar, to man and fit out his vessel for a cruise. The United States frigate Essex was lying at Algeciras; and captain Bainbridge, her commander, had been informed by the consul, of the hostile intentions of the Tripolitan admiral. Captain B. will, if he should dare to venture out, give a good account of him. [New-York paper.]

We have extracted the following important document from the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 7th of January. It establishes the fact, that Spain has ceded Louisiana to the French. [Nat. Intel.]

Madrid, December 16, 1801.

TREATY, Signed at Madrid, 31st March, 1801, by the Prince of Peace and Lucien Buonaparte.

The first consul of the French republic and his Catholic Majesty, desirous of permanently determining the states which the son of the Infant of Parma shall receive, as an equivalent for the Duchy of Parma, have agreed to the following articles, and have named, as plenipotentiaries, by the first consul, Lucien Buonaparte, ambassador from the French republic, and by his catholic majesty, the Prince of Peace, who have determined on the following articles:

Art. I. The reigning duke of Parma forever renounces both for himself and heirs, the duchy of Parma, with all its dependencies, in favor of the French republic, the renunciation of which shall be guaranteed by his catholic majesty. The grand duchy of Tuscany, which the grand duke also renounces, the cession of which is guaranteed by the emperor of Germany, shall be given to the son of the duke of Parma, as an indemnification for the countries ceded by the Infant, his father, and in consequence of a treaty which had been previously concluded, between his catholic majesty and the French republic.

II. The prince of Parma shall repair to Florence where he shall be acknowledged as sovereign of all the possessions appertaining to the grand duchy, and shall receive from the hands of the constituted authorities, the keys of the forts and the oath of fidelity which they owe him in his character of sovereign.

The authority of the first consul will contribute to the peaceful execution of these acts.

III. The prince shall be acknowledged king of Tuscany, with all the honors appertaining to his rank; the first consul will acknowledge and will have him treated as such by the other powers. The arrangements necessary for this purpose shall be made previous to his taking possession.

IV. That part of the Isle of Elba which belongs to Tuscany, and is dependent on that state, shall remain in the power of the French republic, and the first consul shall give as an indemnity for it, to the king of Tuscany, the country of Piombino, which appertains to the king of Naples.

V. As this treaty derives its origin from that which has been concluded by the first consul with his catholic majesty, by which the king cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to execute the articles of the anterior treaty; and to employ their respective power in the adjustment of the differences therein mentioned.

VI. As the new house, which is thus established in Tuscany, is of the family of Spain, these

states shall be forever the property of Spain, and there shall be called to the throne an infant of that family. If the reigning king or his children shall not have heirs, the sons of the reigning king of Spain shall succeed to these estates.

VII. The first consul, and his catholic majesty, agree to obtain for the reigning duke of Parma in consideration of the renunciation he has made in favor of his son, just indemnities, either in possessions or revenues.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged in three weeks.

Signed) LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.
PRINCE OF PEACE.

TO THE FARMERS.

As the peace in Europe will materially reduce the price of almost every species of produce and of labor, it becomes the farmers to make provision to meet this reduction, so as not to be impoverished.

One of the first objects of attention, is, the increase of the production of wool. The high price of grain, beef and pork, for years past has induced the farmers to lessen their number of sheep and neglect domestic manufactures. But the reduction of the price of labor and provisions calls for the preservation of the lambs, and the utmost increase of sheep. Not a lamb should be killed, the coming summer. We have no use for one third of our shipping—and no market for one half our surplus produce. Our farmers therefore will not be able to purchase and pay for half the cloathing which they have been accustomed to buy for some years past. Wife men will foresee the change of circumstances and be prepared.

Another thin, deserving of attention is the increase of the production of flax. The farmers should sow four times the usual quantity of seed, and their wives and daughters must more generally betake themselves to their spinning wheels. They will not be able to go to the shops of the traders, as they have done for some years past.

As the northern states will not find sufficient market for their beef and pork, they must now change their system in some measure. They can find market for butter and cheese, when they cannot for beef. They will do well to turn great attention, not only to increase the quantity, but to improve the quality of their cheese. It is easy to rival the best English cheese in the southern markets, and no pains should be spared to find the best mode of making it. Committees should be appointed in various parts of the country, to procure correct information on this art, and to diffuse the knowledge of it.

Shoes, Cabinet work, and many other manufactures, find a good market in the Southern States, and improvements in the work will increase the demand.

The manufacture of hats demands attention—is it not a shame that the very heavier of our country should be transported to Great Britain, and returned to supply us with hats! In the manufacture of fine cottons, from the production of our own soil, the same objection does not offer itself against sending the material abroad and importing the manufacture—as more art, labor and experience are necessary, than our citizens can yet afford. But in the manufacture of hats, fuses, and many other articles, the same quantity of labor is not necessary, and it should be our direct aim to manufacture for the southern states, which are now supplied from Europe.

It is desirable also that more attention should be paid to our malt liquors and the making of cider. The principal evil to be remedied in our cider is, that it is made too early. Our fruit should be changed, for that which does not drop from the tree till November. Winter cider should not be made till late in October.

And let me intreat the farmers to cultivate better species of potatoes. Nine tenths of all the potatoes sent to the N. York market, are fit only for hogs and cows. They have a smooth skin, and many of them are green and bitter. In our common kinds, whether white or red, no potatoe is good, unless it has a rough or rusty skin, and no others should be planted. The English whites, with a rough skin, are the earliest and most productive—but the red rusty coats are the best in the Spring.

FORE-THOUGHT.
(Com. Adv.)

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received and for sale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

March 9.

REMOVAL.

Peter Nowland,

HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his shop two doors farther North in Royal-street; where he intends carrying on his business as usual, and where he has opened and offers for sale the following articles,

Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases complete,

Violet and Windsor soap,

Chemical wash balls for preserving the skin,

Rose, mallow and marshmallow pomatum in pots and sticks,

Lady's forehead mounted tortoise shell combs, Gentlemen's do

Tooth brushes of various descriptions,

Lip salve,

Portable japanned shaving cases,

Rouge, Face Powder,

Gentlemen's silk and cotton suspenders,

Hopkins's razor strops with paste,

Powder bags,

Silk and swansdown puffs,

Thread night caps,

Shaving boxes,

Silver and plated thimbles,

Silver tooth picks, Ivory do.

Tweezers,

Silver and steel bodkins,

Warranted razors,

Dressing combs,

Perfumed and common hair powder,

Shaving powder,

Court plaster,

Dentifrice for preserving the gums,

English shoe blacking on boards.

Together with almost every article in his line.

He will always keep a supply of

Ladies Wigs & Frizets,

Also gentlemen's fashionable CROP WIGS and Natural do. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

March 26.

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PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription,

A TREATISE

ON THE

ART OF DENTISTRY,

BY B. T. LONGBOOTH,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 200, Market-Street, Baltimore, Copy-Right secured according to Law.

THE author of the above Treatise, encouraged by the approbation he has received, and the advice of many medical and other respectable characters to whom he has the honor of being known, and who assured him such a work would meet general approbation and success, presumes thus to offer, what he trusts will, by elucidating its practice, place the art he professes on a more eligible footing than it has hitherto sustained—the tooth-drawing mechanic and barber-dentist, have fatally erected a standard whereby the ignorant form their notions, and unthinkingly annex to tooth-drawing and teeth-scraping all that is requisite to be known; and although the well informed are aware that to preserve, regulate and remove teeth, is of import and concern to almost every individual in existence—yet to trace their diseases, the cause of their deficiencies or the injury they do the system, by generating putrid matter, has, it is presumed, formed no part of their consideration—Without enumerating all the subjects it will treat upon, suffice it to say, none incident to the dentist's art, which theory, or a ten year's constant and extensive practice, has informed the writer of, will remain unnoticed, or without such remedies being offered there. with, as, adhered to strictly, has hereto-

fore effected cure.

This work is well calculated for the use of families, or persons out of the vicinity of professional assistance. From pretenders to the art, disapprobation may ensue; but from the liberal, regularly bred Surgeon-Dentist I have nothing to apprehend, for he will admit, the more it is inspected, the firmer he will stand.

The book will be ready for delivery to subscribers at their residence within six weeks from the present date, or hereafter may be had, with the author's dentifrices, at Mr. Morris's, Druggist, No. 134 Market-Street, where subscriptions are received—as they also are in Philadelphia, Md. by Sonnel Boston; in George-Town, by Mr. John Otter; in Alexandria, by Dr. James Kennedy, Fairfax-Street—Price one dollar, to be paid on delivery of the book.

March 26.

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Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in
barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancos,
German Dowlaps,
Russia Sheetings,

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.

H. and T. MOORE,
March 24. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hdds and bls.

Molasses in hdds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

handsomely assorted.

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Mullin and Muslin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
March 20. Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 1st day of April, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold
on the premises, for Cash,

A two story frame house and
a lot of ground, situate on the South side of
Prince-street, a few doors West of Royal-
street, adjoining the house now occupied
by Mrs. Redmond—said lot fronts on
Prince-street 20 feet, and extends back
about 90 feet to a 10 feet alley, subject
to a ground rent of 20 pounds per ann.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
March 23. Vendue Master.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from Robert Hamilton and Esther his
wife, to the subscribers, on SATUR-
DAY the seventeenth day of April
next, will be exposed to sale, upon
the premises, on a CREDIT of
6, 12 and 18
months, the payments to be secured by
appraised securities.

A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince
street and to the eastward of Water street,
in the town of Alexandria, extending 23
feet upon Prince street, and running back
44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a
commodious two story frame dwelling
house.

Also,
Another Lot of Ground
adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to
an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the
alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-
house the whole front. This ground is
subject to an annual rent for ever of se-
venty two dollars. Titles will be made
as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KELCH,
JOHN C. HERBERT
March 5. d.

An apprentice is wanted

ABSCONDED

From the Subscriber's service, on Sa-
turday the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the
Printing Business, named William Davis.
He is between 20 and 21 years of age, and
about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. All per-
sons are cautioned against harbouring or
employing said Lad, as for so doing they
will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT. d.
Alexandria, March 24, 1802.

SALT

2500 bushels of coarse salt arrived this
day, from Turk's Island, and for sale by

J. N. & JAMES H. TUCKER.

March 24. d.

The Executive has received authentic
information that the trade between the
United States and St. Domingo, except
with Cape Francois and Port Republic, in
that island, is for the present suspended.

To all whom it may concern.

The undersigned commissary general
and chargé des affaires of the French Re-
public, gives information to all persons
whom it may concern, that in consequence
of the revolt of the negroes in St. Domi-
go, all manner of intercourse is, by order
of the commander in chief for the French
Republic, in the island, prohibited to for-
eigners, with any other part of the island
but the two ports of Cape Francois and
Port Republic. Cruizers will arrest all
foreign vessels in attempting to enter any
other port, and to communicate with the
revolted negroes, to carry either ammu-
nition or provisions to them; such vessels
shall be confiscated and the commanders
severely punished, as violating the rights
of the French Republic and the law of na-
tions.

Fair and regular traders will meet with
encouragement and protection at the two
abovementioned places from the general in
chief and subordinate authorities. The in-
tercourse between the United States and
those two ports is left open to the Ameri-
can trade. It will be adviseable for mer-
chants who make shipments to the colony,
and who wish to meet with no interruption
by incurring suspicion of improper conduct,
to take proper certificates from the com-
missaries or commissarial agents of the
French republic, in the United States, who
are instructed to deliver them to the appli-
cants.

Given at Georgetown, Columbia Dis-
trict, the twenty-seventh Ventoso,
tenth year of the French Republic,
(March 18th, 1802.)

L. A. PICHON.

March 22. d8t

TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of
Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will deli-
ver in Alexandria, or at any distance not
exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the
moderate price of Four Shillings per hundred.
A line addressed to him at this
place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexan-
dria, will be received, and immediate at-
tention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.
Mount Vernon, March 6.

dt4th April.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to JAMES RUSSELL
and Co. are most earnestly requested to call
and settle their accounts with JAMES RUS-
SELL, who is fully empowered to receive
all debts due said firm.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 23. d8t

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlaps.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d.

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2. d.

Also,

Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to

an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the

alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-
house the whole front. This ground is

subject to an annual rent for ever of se-
venty two dollars. Titles will be made

as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KELCH,
JOHN C. HERBERT

March 5. d.

An apprentice is wanted

In obedience to a Decree of

the Court of Alexandria county, on
Thursday the 8th day of April next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred street and south side
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller parcels, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit pur-
chasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, f. Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP, f.
March 10. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,

Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Sheibarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
of a superior quality,

Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY
LINE.

Thomas Simms.
Feb. 6. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd,
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.
Jan. 11. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode Island, now landing and
confiting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gin,

West-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,

Soal Leather,

Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 1. d

Also,

Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to

an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the

alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-
house the whole front. This ground is

subject to an annual rent for ever of se-
venty two dollars. Titles will be made

as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KELCH,
JOHN C. HERBERT

March 5. d.

An apprentice is wanted

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.

A quantity of soal leather and shoes,

Cyder in barrels, and

A few chests Young Hyslop Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED
AND OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL,

The following GOODS, viz.

RUSSIA sheetings, white and brown,

Ravens ducks and Russia drills,

Brown and white ticklenburgs,

Long and short nankeens,

Gurrahs, caffies and amertes,

Muslim, fenthaws and lutestrings,

Bengals; elastic suspenders,

Velvet and other ribbands.

An elegant assortment of laces,

Shirting cottons,